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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/718,312	11/22/2000		Walter F. Rausch	1437 3505	
21396	7590	04/25/2006		EXAMINER	
Sprint	T D A DIZI	57 A 37	NGUYEN, DUC M		
6391 SPRINT PARKWAY KSOPHT0101-Z2100			,	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
OVERLANI	D PARK,	KS 66251-2100	2618		

DATE MAILED: 04/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application I	No.	Applicant(s)	
09/718,312		RAUSCH ET AL.	
Examiner		Art Unit	
Duc M. Nguye	en	2618	

	Duc M. Nguyen	2618	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>14 March 2006</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS AF	PPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR	ALLOWANCE.	
 The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or of this application, applicant must timely file one of the follo places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a No (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in complete following time periods: 	wing replies: (1) an amendment, a otice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in liance with 37 CFR 1.114. The repl	ffidavit, or other evide compliance with 37 (ence, which CFR 41.31; or
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing d			
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advievent, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later that	an SIX MONTHS from the mailing date o	f the final rejection.	
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f)).		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension a CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened sta above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	nd the corresponding amount of the fee. atutory period for reply originally set in the	The appropriate extension final Office action; or (2)	on fee under 37 as set forth in (b)
2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in com	pliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be	e filed within two mon	ths of the date
of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any e Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must b	xtension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal o	of the appeal.
<u>AMENDMENTS</u>			
The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection,	•		because
 (a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further co (b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belo 		I E below);	
(c) They are not deemed to place the application in befappeal; and/or	••	educing or simplifying	the issues for
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a	corresponding number of finally re	jected claims.	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).	· -		
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1	21. See attached Notice of Non-Co	ompliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):		
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be a the non-allowable claim(s). 	llowable if submitted in a separate	, timely filed amendm	nent canceling
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is pro The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected:		ill be entered and an	explanation of
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, be because applicant failed to provide a showing of good an and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to of showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessar 	overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appe y and was not earlier presented. S	al and/or appellant fa See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(ils to provide a 1).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after o	entry is below or attac	ched.
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but	it does NOT place the application i	n condition for allowa	nce because:
12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). 13. ☑ Other: see the attached "Response to Argument".	(PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper	No(s)	

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 3/14/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant, in his response, argues that "Resynchronizing, correcting or recablirating a signal, as disclosed by Rudow, Gurke, Bickey, and Nielsen, is significantly different from generating a stabilized oscillator signal".

In response, the Examiner notes that the specification fails to disclose any detail of the structure of the stabilized oscillator or a stabilizing system that would distinguish the different of the claimed invention from the prior arts. Therefore, Applicant's argument fails to point out the different based on the specification and has relied only on the claim language.

Applicant further contends that "A stabilized oscillator signal as claimed in the present application is essentially synchronized with a timing signal continuously, and thus does not require resynchronizing, correcting or recalibration". This statement seems to rely on the claimed limitation of a stabilizing system comprising "a timing source configured to generate the stable timing signal, wherein the stable timing signal comprises a GPS based timing signal; and a stabilized local oscillator configured to receive the stable timing signal and to use the stable timing signal as an input to generate a stabilized oscillator signal".

In response, the Examiner asserts that the claims does not recite that the oscillator does not require resynchronizing, correcting or recalibration, nor recite the

"continuous" limitation, nor recite the "only" limitation for the use of the stable timing signal as an input to generate a stabilized oscillator signal. Therefore, by using the GPS timing signal for resynchronizing, correcting or recalibrating the timing clock of the oscillator, this would read on the limitation "a stabilized local oscillator configured to receive the stable timing signal and to use the stable timing signal as an input to generate a stabilized oscillator signal". Here, since the GPS signal is the stable timing signal, and since the timing signal of the oscillator is calibrated by the GPS signal, this calibrated oscillator would read on "receive the stable timing signal as an input" as claimed. Since the timing signal of the oscillator is calibrated by the stable GPS signal, the oscillator is a stabilized local oscillator, and thus generate a stabilized oscillator signal from the stabilized timing signal (or calibrated timing signal). Therefore, the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "continuous" and "does not require" limitations) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

As for the correlation between the "stabilized oscillator" terminology and the "calibration" (or correction) of the oscillator, Applicant's attention is directed to US 6,163,294 to **Talbot** (cited in previous Office Actions) which clearly provides the above correlation (see Talbot, Fig. 3 and col. 5, line 64 – col. 6, line 9 noting for the "stabilized" and "correction" terms). Also note for the frequency drift of the oscillator with and without GPS **corrected** timing signal in Fig. 2 of Talbot.

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On page 20 regarding **Bickley** reference, Applicant argues that "Thus, **Bickley** describes a numerical clock 41 (as it is coupled via a bus 42 to a data processor 38) periodically calibrated or corrected via a GPS signal, **not** an oscillator stabilized by a GPS-based timing signal as provided for in the independent claims.

In response, the Examiner also directs Applicant's attention to US 6,163,294 to **Talbot** in which **Talbot** also discloses a numerical clock which is also periodically calibrated or **corrected** via a GPS signal (see Figs. 3-4 and col. 5, line 64 – col. 6, line 9), wherein an oscillator is stabilized by a GPS-based timing signal as provided for in the independent claims (see Talbot, col. 5, lines 64-67). This clearly contradicts the above Applicant's argument.

Therefore, Applicant's arguments as presented in the response are simply based on different "terminology" used in the claims, not on the operation of the system. The arguments just allege that the cited prior arts fail to teach "an oscillator stabilized by a GPS-based timing signal", and that the "resynchronizing, correcting or recalibration" of an oscillator does not provide the limitation "an oscillator stabilized by a GPS-based timing signal" without provide any distinct operation of the claimed oscillator.

For forgoing reasons, the Examiner asserts that "resynchronizing, correcting or recalibration" of an oscillator with a GPS timing signal as taught by cited prior arts (Rudow, Gurke, Bickey, and Nielsen) does provide the limitation of "an oscillator stabilized by a GPS-based timing signal".

In addition, just for the sake of arguments, assumed that the stabilized oscillator signal as claimed in the present application is essentially synchronized with a timing

signal **continuously**, and **does not require** resynchronizing, correcting or recalibration, one skilled in the art would recognize that it would be **impractical** for the oscillator to use the GPS-based timing signal as the **only** input timing signal because of the weather conditions (i.e, GPS signals would be lost during severe weather conditions). Therefore, it would be practical only for the oscillator to use the GPS-based timing signal as an input timing signal to synchronize (or resynchronize) its timing signal with the GPS signal as long as the GPS signal is available.

For foregoing reasons, the examiner believes that the pending claims are not allowable over the cited prior art.

2. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Box A.F.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for **formal** communications intended for entry) (571)-273-7893 (for informal or **draft** communications).

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Customer Service Window, Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or communications from the examiner should be directed to Duc M. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7893, Monday-Thursday (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

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Or to Matthew Anderson (Supervisor) whose telephone number is (571) 272-4177.

Duc M. Nguyen, P.E.

Apr 18, 2006